

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

**The Weather at 9:26 Last Night.**

Bismarck—Clear,	thermometer 39.
Buford—Clear,	" 37.
Helena—Clear,	" 42.
St. Paul—Clear,	" 34.
Assinaboina—Cloudy,	" 44.

INDICATIONS.

Missouri Valley—Generally fair weather, southerly to westerly winds; stationary or slowly rising temperature; lower barometer.

**NEWS COMMENTS.**

REV. MR. HENN is a minister in Georgia, but he is not a hard-shell Baptist.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES is said to be incurably deaf. Has she tried goose oil and turpentine.

GEV. MYERS says Vermilye is a base liar. The general appears to be ruffed about something.

A CONNECTICUT man got a divorce the other day and then learned that his wife had been dead several months.

GEORGE Q. CANNON is spoken of as the next head of the Mormon church. George is a married man—quite much so.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE consoles a dude of that city by assuring him that "a cold in his head is better than nothing."

A GAY young widow in Nebraska is advertising for a husband. She has twenty-one children to stock her ranch with.

A CHAMBERSBURG, PA., minister read a notice of a ministerial troupe Sunday before he knew it. It had been slipped into his bible by a wag.

JOHN BRIGHT says he has not taken a drink of whisky in ten years.—[Chicago Herald.] Very few editors have Bright's disease.—[Saturday American.]

WHEN ELLEN FERRY, the actress, reached this country, she was greeted by a crowd of bald heads, and was afraid to laud. She thought it the work of savage Indians.

A MACHINE for making short people longer and long ladies shorter is the latest. Now give us a machine for making fat people not quite so voluptuous around the girth.

A SEVEN-YEAR OLD girl is lecturing in Texas. The practice her jaw will receive by the time she is of a marriageable age will cause her to be envied by every woman in christendom.

THE SOJA bean, according to analysis, surpasses other legumes in protein. If the common beans don't contain protein enough for you, switch off onto the Soja for a while.

KANSAS CITY TIMES: To the citizen of the effete east: Come out to our soft Italian climate, and look at our soft Italian streets, and wade around in our soft Italian mud, ye denizens of a cold and frozen sphere.

A BEAUTIFUL maid in BISMARK, When the lamp was turned down for a spark, Smuggled up to her Fred, And tremblingly said, "I always feel skeered in the dark!"

On the steamer on which Mrs. Langtry came over the following couplet was current among the passengers:

"If to her face some bounteous beauties fall,  
Look to her feet and you'll forget them all."

A VERSAILLES, Ky., hen has distinguished herself by laying an egg on the small end of which is clearly marked the letter S. By the immortal stars, brethren, that's a presidential omen, and it means "Sammy!"

JOHN TACELOVÉ, of Walla Walla, has been bald since birth, and his totally naked head looks up in the glad sunlight like the new born egg of an ostrich.

How neatly doth the maxim old  
To this sad case apply,  
Though he may long to join the fold,  
"Truelove can never die."

A MEMBER of the Chinese legation stated the other day that in his country a husband has the right to get a divorce from his wife if she is a great talker, and the Pittsburgh Telegraph thinks it's about time to quit calling these Chinese barbarians.

GEORGE GOULD is said to be engaged to Carrie Astor. Some of the young lady's friends oppose the match, but Carrie Astor mamma about it and the old lady said she'd exile every relative she had before allowing such a wealthy son-in-law to elude her grasp.

NEW YORK JOURNAL: Some of the fashion articles state "the diamond as an engagement ring is out of style, as diamonds are so common." This will give young bank cashiers a chance to get married without having the ceremony take place in Canada.

A MAN who recently got drunk in an eastern town where saloons are licensed, and was arrested and fined, appealed the case to the circuit court on the ground that a town has no right to fine a man for getting drunk after licensing saloons to sell liquor. He won the case.

A RECENT letter from the Geyser Canyon says: "We swung madly around curves, over whose outer edge we could have dropped bubbles a sheer 500 or 1,000 feet, and the exhilaration of the crisp October air and the rapid motion made us unconscious of fatigue, nerves or danger." Yellowstone whisky doesn't taste very good, but it is plumb full of poetical inspiration.

A COMMERCIAL agent was in Bismarck yesterday, and while in conversation with a prominent attorney asked:

"What are your liabilities?" The lawyer stuck his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, leaned back with an air of Arctic dignity and replied:

"My lie abilities, sir, are second to none in the whole golden northwest. I've been in the business for 22 years."

**ELECTRIC SPARKS.**

General Manager Haupt of the North Pacific has Resigned and Gives His Reasons for the Step.

Intense Excitement at Londonderry Over an Attack Upon a Procession by Orangemen.

A Wealthy Englishman Murdered by a Girl in the Indian Territory—The Murderess Arrested.

The Fargo Southern and Manitoba Railroad War Assuming a Lively and Interesting Aspect.

A Gang of Counterfeitors Captured in Indiana After a Fight With the Marshal and Posse.

**Miscellaneous Matters.****McLean County Organized.**

WASHBURN, D. T., Nov. 1, [Special].—The county commissioners in session today located the temporary county seat at Washburn and appointed the following officers: E. N. Gray, register of deeds; John Satterlund, sheriff; E. T. Winston, treasurer; James Heath, judge of probate; E. H. Belyer, coroner; J. M. Carnahan, superintendent of public instruction; George Robinson, county surveyor; J. H. Moseley, county physician; T. A. Seawald, assessor; E. L. McCune, county attorney; Wallin, Bartron, Weller and Crosby, justices of the peace; Mann, Nicklin, Holen and Coffey, constables; John S. Veeder, Charles P. Martenson and W. F. Lewis, county commissioners, with John S. Veeder as chairman.

**Gen. Haupt Has Resigned.**

ST. PAUL, Nov. 1.—The following correspondence was made public today, and created considerable excitement in railroad circles.

T. F. OAKES, VICE PRESIDENT: Dear Sir—I have received from you instructions to curtail expenses in every department, to discontinue work on projects, and discharge employees who have served the company efficiently. The restrictions that have been placed upon its general manager are of such nature that I cannot see how it is possible to continue in the management and secure results that will be at the same time creditable to myself and satisfactory to the stockholders. As you propose to devote a great portion of your time personally to the direction of operations it is clearly unnecessary to retain the services of a general manager. In addition I therefore prefer to sever my connection with the company subject to the five years contract under which I assumed charge in 1881.

Very respectfully,  
H. HAUPT.

October 20, 1883.

To this Vice President Oakes responded as follows:

GEN. H. HAUPT, GENERAL MANAGER:—I have received your communication of October 20. The retrenchments ordered by the board of directors are no doubt extremely radical but they are necessary, and if your plans for the improvement and protection of the property of the company and the betterment of the condition of its employees can not be immediately carried into effect no one can regret the fact more than myself. You have certainly labored zealously and intelligently to advance the interests you represent. It is true that I expect the vice-president to devote much time to the supervision of operations personally and it is also true that in view of this fact the necessity for your continuance as general manager will be less imperative. Your resignation is therefore accepted to take effect November 1st prox, and the conditions of the contract made with you in 1881 will be complied with.

Very respectfully,  
T. F. OAKES.

The following circular has been issued:

GENERAL MANAGERS OFFICE, Nov. 1. Herman Haupt, general manager, having severed his connection with the North Pacific railroad the undersigned in addition to his duties as vice president, will for the present, also assume the duties of general manager.

THOMAS F. OAKES.

General Manager Haupt, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press this evening, said that his resignation was entirely due to the policy of radical retrenchment adopted by the North Pacific, which practically tied his hands and prevented the proper running of the road. At a meeting of the stockholders he had decided to cut off all possible expenses and he had received instructions to cut down the force past actually necessary numbers. The directors complained that the expenditures were too much in excess of the receipts. Gen. Haupt explained this by stating that the road was turned over to the operating department by the construction department in a very incomplete condition; in fact as fast as the parallel rails were laid so bad was the condition of the road that though trains could be run over it they could not be run with any degree of safety or speed. The road was miserably hallanted, cuts were narrow, no stations nor water tanks were built, no sidetracks were put in—in fact nothing done to put the road in condition. This had to be done and the cost of it had to be met by the operating department, supposedly out of surplus earnings which did not exist, instead of by the construction department. This of course made the expenses very heavy. Another reason was that practically all the work of the year has to be done in June, July and August. After August it is difficult to get men to work on the road as the harvest fields pay so much better, and after harvest wet weather begins and it is impossible to do any work until the ground dries in the spring. Gen. Haupt further said that the policy of retrenchment was being carried to an extent that would be detrimental to the interests of the road. The roadbed would become very bad by being neglected, especially considering its present condition, and as to the discharge of the 400 men in the repair shops at Brainerd, the result would be that the yards

at that point would be crowded with disabled engines and dismantled freight cars, which would greatly impair the efficiency of the road. Of course this would reduce the expenses of the road to a large extent, but instead of being a saving there would be a loss. Next spring when the necessary repairs had to be made, the expense would be more than heavy enough to counterbalance the saving now. General Haupt also stated that his office force had been cut down to a point which precluded efficient work. These were the reasons, in brief, which actuated him in tendering his resignation. Vice President Oakes was interviewed as to the successor of General Haupt and said there would be no successor at all; at any rate not at present. While intimating that there might be some changes as to the other officers of the road, Mr. Oakes said that there would be none at present.

**The Wahpeton Railroad War.**

FARGO, Nov. 1.—President Sergeant, of the Fargo Southern road, will be here tomorrow night, and Saturday a general meeting of the officers will be held. Lively times are anticipated. Track laying is progressing rapidly from this end, and next week an additional force will put on at Wahpeton. Today General Manager Kindred, with a full force of Fargo Southern men, got everything ready and at two o'clock in the afternoon served the injunction on St. John, agent of the Manitoba, and the Fargo Southern men went to work taking up the sidetracks of the Manitoba where they cross the Fargo Southern. Mr. Kindred had about twenty-five men and took up the Manitoba side track and put down the Fargo Southern. Kemp, of the Manitoba, came down with an engine and force and put a chain to the Fargo Southern rails and pulled them away, taking men and all. This engine was on the main track and pulled up the Fargo Southern track on the north side. Kemp then had an engine and two box cars on the side track across the Fargo Southern. The latter did not disturb the main line of the Manitoba. At five o'clock the latter had brought another force of men, forty in number, from Dwight and these overpowered the Fargo Southern and took up the rails of the latter and replaced their own sidetrack, then backed some box cars on them and put the front trucks off the rail and left them there. This was after the injunction was served and the Manitoba is there for liable for contempt of court.

**Lively Times at Londonderry.**

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 1.—Intense excitement prevails here. The Orangemen have seized the city hall and declare they will not allow the Nationalists to hold the meeting advertised for tonight, at which the lord mayor of Dublin was to speak. The corporation has rescinded the resolution to rent the hall for the lecture. A number of Nationalists from Donegal were assembled at the railway station this morning to meet the lord mayor of Dublin, and the Nationalists entertain him at dinner tonight. Police men lined the streets through which he passed, and troops of lancers arrived to preserve order. The seizure of the city hall created intense excitement. Some Orangemen stationed themselves upon the roof of the building and waved their regalia. 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**The Bismarck Tribune.**

The irrepressible Col. Donan, of Fargo who went down to Philadelphia to attend the Episcopal convention and secure, if possible, a greater recognition of the great territory of Dakota, was besieged by reporters in the Quaker City, all anxious to get his ideas about the northwest. To the Sunday Press he unburdened himself as follows:

"On every consideration of right, expediency and need, we have by far the largest and most important territory in all the Union. Laid down upon a map of the United States, Dakota would cover every foot of land and water from the St. Lawrence and St. John's to the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill. With her 153,000 square miles of area, she is as large as all six New England states, New York, New Jersey and half of Pennsylvania, with Delaware's three little peach orchards and two toy senators thrown in. She is 30,000 square miles greater than all Great Britain, with the Isle of Man and Mrs. Langtry's Jersey to boot. She is nearly as large as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois all put together, and, spread out in proper shape, would almost cover the whole vast region bounded by the great lakes on the north, the Ohio on the south, the Mississippi on the west and the Alleghenies on the east. And all this mighty domain is rich in agricultural, pastoral and mineral resources. The bonanza wheat fields of Dakota are the wonder and admiration of the world. The greatest gold mine on the globe is in her borders, and she has 6,000 square miles, whose every crag and rugged peak is ribbed with gold and silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc and coal. Her horizon-fenced plains, which fed millions on millions of buffalo, will pasture the nation's flocks and herds. Her population has grown from 14,180 in 1870, to 155,000 in 1880, and 350,000 in 1883, and it is daily and hourly increasing at such a rate as was never known before in any region of earth. All the tales of enchantment become commonplace beside the every-day realities of Dakota's progress. Last May a town was laid out in the wild prairie grasp on Devil's Lake. One log cabin and a sod stable were all the buildings it contained six months ago. Today it is a busy little city, with fifty or sixty business houses, five or six hotels, two flourishing newspapers, car shops, steamboat and all the accessories of metropolitan life. A daily newspaper outfit has just been shipped in, and electric lights for the streets and public buildings are projected. This is not an exceptional case. Fargo, the principal city in the territory, has been almost wholly built within the past four years, and hosts of your people who have visited us this summer will admit that, in many respects, it is almost as metropolitan and cosmopolitan as Philadelphia. We have in Dakota 3000 miles of railroads in operation and hundreds of miles in process of construction. We have at least 100 thriving cities and towns, scattered broad cast over the pasturing places of yesterday's buffalo and antelope. We have over 150 daily and weekly newspapers, which compare favorably with any in the older regions. We have as handsome churches and schools as can be found in any of your smaller cities, and we have a population unsurpassed on earth in intelligence, energy, enterprise, public spirit and hospitality. It is but seven years and three months since Custer and his battalion were massacred by the Sioux just over our western border, and only three years ago savage war parties railed over much territory and killed settlers and prospectors between the Missouri river and the Black Hills. Yet, today, we number over a third of a million souls, and if the present grand rush forward is unchecked it is but a few months until we shall have our full million. We have the vastest territory in all this new world republic, the richest and most varied in its resources, the most populous, productive and prosperous now, and the fairest of glorious promises for the future. If all this doesn't entitle us to be put, politically and religiously, on an equality with Carolina and Florida negroes and truck-patchers, I can't imagine what would."

UNCLE RUFUS HATCH has submitted to an interview and has told a New York World reporter all about his late excursion to the Yellowstone Park. The interview is a long and interesting one. He asserts that the excursion was a perfect success, and that every member of the party, imported and domestic, enjoyed it in the highest degree. As for his dudes, he claims that the eccentricities laid to them are all newspaper lies and that the adamanine-cheeked liars who manufactured them should be boiled to death in the hottest geyser in the park. He had three or four young men in the party who had never been from home before and they were inexperienced travelers, but nice boys for all that. A funny incident is related by the genial Rufus thus:

"At Joliet, Ill., you know, there is a big state prison, and while we were stopping there for a moment somebody saw the chaps in the baggage car with their yachting clothes on, looking in their stripes the personification of escaped convicts. You may fancy my feelings when we arrived at Davenport, Ia., I opened a telegram in the presence of a number of my guests, signed by the warden of the prison, and asking me to aid the authorities in arresting the runaways and return them to prison. You ought to have seen those young gentlemen, when they heard of it, precipitately retire and get into plain clothes."

Of course the reporter asked Mr. Hatch what his own personal impressions of the northwest were, and the good uncle responded as follows:

"There is one thing that the people of the east and west are only beginning to realize, to wit, that they have out yonder the land to the acre, and can raise everything man and beast want. The children are born naked and without shoes, and they've got to be clothed, and the e room enough to raise one to every square acre. As the population increases, and population is going on fast, the eastern manufacturer will find a market. Eventually, the people of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the new northwest will hold the political balance of power. It is only a question of time. Governor Ordway, of Dakota, in his speech at the laying of the corner stone of the capitol at Bismarck, made the statement that Dakota and Montana each were equal to three-fourths the size of France, or both combined, one and one half times as large

as all of France, and France has 37,000,000 of people. When a man can brand 6,000 calves on a single ranch in one season, or, like Dalrymple, stand on one of his wheat threshers and find the horizon bounded by his own fields while lines of freight cars stand on the track to receive their 25,000 bushels a day, it means something great—something that we in New York, with all of its great things, don't comprehend or appreciate. It illustrates a spirit of growth that is way ahead of us, and is rapidly developing a new country that will continue to pour into the eastern states increased wealth, and make our present states look on the map like pygmies. Some of our English friends were greatly impressed by this view, and when they saw President Arthur out there, the representative of 55,000,000 people, to whom they could talk as freely as to any other man, without the adjuncts of foul dress and the paraphernalia of royalty, they marked him down, in the language of one of them to me, as "six feet two inches of the best manhood in Christendom."

THE Pioneer makes at least one good point in its objection to the new Episcopal bishop living in Jamestown. It says: "The new bishop will be in many respects a missionary. His work will consist partly in looking after churches already established, but he will have even more to do in procuring the establishment of new ones. The new churches will be mostly west of the Missouri. There is a vast country here, which is awaiting the settler. It is second to none for fertility and beauty. A large population is searching it out. The advantages of our West Missouri coal fields are being appreciated by emigrants, and there are promises of the country from Mandan to the Bad Lands being peopled much more densely than is that stretching from Fargo to Bismarck. All of this means that the work and attention of the bishop will be most needed on this side of the river. Mandan is the place for him to reside—not Bismarck or Jamestown."

A correspondent writing to the Jamestown Alert from Boston says the North Pacific country is well represented at the World's Fair, and North Dakota is to the front. The correspondent says the sheaves of grain and samples of vegetables attract constant crowds. In the display Jamestown and Bismarck labels were especially conspicuous. In conclusion the writer adds: "In my opinion the North Pacific railroad has done good work here for North Dakota, and especially for Jamestown and Bismarck."

The propensity to "kick" seems to be the most prominent trait of the average Yanktonite. The Episcopalians are dissatisfied. It seems they never have taken kindly to Bishop Hare and their dislikes have finally crystallized into a protest against the extension of his jurisdiction over the civilized portion of southern Dakota. At least so says the Sioux City Times.

ENGINEER MORISON has achieved another success. The Blair bridge over the Missouri river was tested Saturday and pronounced a success. This bridge, however, does not compare in magnitude with the Bismarck structure, but there is in its make-up several features requiring fine engineering skill, a qualification that has made Mr. Morison justly famous.

THE gold excitement at Lisbon, Dakota, continues. Brick yards have been torn to pieces, gold having been found in the burning bricks, and the authorities are kept on the alert to prevent prospectors from ruining the few brick structures in the town.

THE chief of police of a western city gave orders to the force to be on the lookout for a "suspected person," and a new policeman went out and returned in less than half an hour with a jealous husband he happened to know of, whom he met on the street.—Lowell Citizen.

An oyster will live to the age of twenty-six years. That is, in the sea, he will. In the restaurant the chances are decidedly against him. Sometimes he lasts a long time in the restaurant; oh, a very long time. But he does not live nearly so long as he lasts. Burlington Hawkeye.

PHILADELPHIA CALL:—The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette wants to know what the Democratic party has done for the country for the past twenty years? Haven't you heard? It has kept out of office.

A CHICAGO young man sees double and the doctors call his disease "pulsating exophthalmia." That may go down with the guileless and simple minded Chicagoans, but out in this uncouth land it would be called a royal drunk

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance man, is lecturing in New Jersey. If he can down Jersey lighting we may next expect to see him matched against John Laymont Sullivan.

In Cincinnati the other day General Sherman remarked: "I suppose the time will come when we decrepit old men will be hauled around in carriages and shown as relics. It's the way of the world."

A DEBATING society down in Maine has had a protracted discussion over the question, "Resolved, That hunting for Capt. Kidd's buried treasure is a sure road to wealth than buying lottery tickets."

A CITIZEN of Waco, Texas, has become insane through reading Talmage's sermons. The poor man didn't notice what he had got hold of until his reason tottered and fell.

"WANTED—A Christian Leader," is the heading of an advertisement in a Brooklyn paper. What salary are you willing to pay, dear friends? Address us in confidence.

A RUSSIAN count has been discovered doing duty as a waiter in a Baltimore restaurant. Somehow those titled fellows always rise above their station when they come to this country.

**By Telegraph****A Terrible Explosion.**

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—Confidence special: A terrible disaster occurred near Brooks' tunnel, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, resulting in the instant death of five men. The railroad company has been strengthening and widening the tunnel, and some distance outside a magazine had been erected in which was stored 1,200 pounds of dynamite, to be used for blasting. About the hour named a freight train had just passed through the tunnel and was side tracked to allow the passenger train to pass. Four of the crew walked back to the vicinity of the magazine and were engaged in conversation with the watchman, when the people living in the vicinity were startled by a terrible concussion. Houses for fifteen miles around were shaken to their foundations and windows for a distance of seven miles were shattered. Horror stricken the people ran from their houses and on investigation it was found the dynamite had exploded with fearful effect. Everything in the vicinity gave evidence of the terrific force of the explosion. Trees were uprooted, huge rocks torn asunder and telegraph poles for half a mile prostrated. Nothing remained of the magazine while the five men who were present were missing. It is thought they have all been killed. Portions of bodies, legs, arms, hands and heads have been picked up half a mile distant but so badly disfigured as to be unrecognizable. The names of only three of the victims are known. They were engineer George Reynolds, brakeman Tyre and watchman Hammond. The cause of the explosion is enshrouded in mystery, and as the five men who might have thrown some light on the affair are dead, it is quite probable that it will never be known. Not far from the accident a gun was found, and it is supposed one of the victims discharged it, the concussion causing the dynamite to explode. An inquest was held by the coroner today, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Great excitement prevails here, and hundreds have gone to the scene of the disaster.

**A Missing Girl Heard From.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—News has been received at last of the missing girl, Mary Churchill, who so mysteriously disappeared from her father's residence one Sunday evening in July last. Her father, Col. James C. Churchill, received a letter from his daughter dated the 25th instant, mailed from Indianapolis. He refuses to make the contents public, but furnishes the following card for publication:

To THE PUBLIC:—After a suspense of three months, I am today in receipt of a letter from my daughter, Mary Churchill, mailed from a distant city. As all the papers over the country have accorded me every facility in their power, and in many cases at great expense, in my search, notwithstanding an injunction imposed by my daughter to withhold from publication the contents of this letter, a duty which I owe my friends impels me to give its purport, which I herewith attach as follows:

My FATHER: I write to let you know I am alive and well. I am not on the stage as you supposed nor have I eloped. Oh! how could you think so when I cared so little for gentlemen's society? I am earning my own living honestly. Teach my little sisters and darling little brother to think kindly of their sister [Signed.]

MARY.

Col. Churchill expressed the utmost confidence in the authenticity of the letter and both he and his wife identify the handwriting perfectly. They have no information as to their daughter's whereabouts, but both feel confident that they will hear from her again soon and that she will return home shortly.

**Bad Negroes.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The Post-Dispatch prints a special from Austin, Texas, stating that intense excitement prevailed there all last night and today in consequence of a telegram received by Governor Ireland that 500 negroes were under arms in the town of Ganze, Milan county, and an outbreak was, monetarily expected, and asking for immediate help. In view of the fact that the late decision in the civil rights bill case is creating a very hard feeling among the negroes in various parts of the state, and outbreaks have been looked for, Gov. Ireland immediately issued a proclamation calling the militia to arms. Two companies mustered here at once, and before midnight last night over a thousand men at Austin, Houston, Galveston and other places responded to the call, and were ready to march at a moment's notice. These troops were still waiting orders at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The precise nature of the trouble at Ganze cannot be ascertained. But there seems no doubt a disturbance of some kind is in progress, and Gov. Ireland ordered that a special military train be got in readiness for immediate use. At 2:20 p.m. the governor received a telegram from the sheriff of the county and from railroad officials saying that matters had quieted down but gave no particulars of the affair. This has calmed the feeling somewhat and troops will not be sent unless an emergency should arise.

**Cyclone in the South.**

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Times-Democrat's Water Proof special: A cyclone passed over Catahoula and Tensas parishes this morning. In the first place it struck James Bowman's plantation on the Tensas river. It next struck D. D. Mills' Highland plantation. One house was lifted from the foundation and carried about half a mile into the woods. The negro church was turned half around. Tim Thomas, colored, had an arm broken and his wife and another woman and two children were badly hurt. The cyclone then visited D. M. Stone's pecan plantation, and a barn and two houses were blown down. At H. Moore & Co.'s Helena plantation the roof of the overseer's house was carried away, eight cabins were demolished, three persons badly hurt and seven or eight slightly injured. Mrs. Bowman's house, in Catahoula parish, was blown down. She escaped, but her three children have not been found. Three houses in W. C. Young's place, three on Watson's and three on Permenter's place were demolished.

**Explosion in a Mine.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 29.—An explosion of fire damp is reported from the Pennsylvania Coal company's shaft No. 7, three miles from Pittston. Thirty men were in the mine. Five are badly burned, one dead. The fate of the others is unknown. Thomas and James Gallagher, brothers, were brought out dead, burned almost to a crisp. Six others are seriously burned and injured; three will probably die, having inhaled "after-damp." Thirty-five men were in the part

of the mine where the explosion occurred; the balance escaped through a mule way. The force of the explosion blew down brattices and props, and tore gates apart, lifting men up bodily and hurling some to a distance of twenty and thirty feet.

**A Female Husband.**

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—A Waupun special to the Sentinel says: S. J. Hudson, of Belvidere, Ill., who came here recently with two children in search of his runaway wife, found her masquerading in male attire under the name of Frank Dubois. She was living with Gertrude Fuller, having been married to her early last spring by the Rev. H. L. Morrison, at the home of the bride's mother. The deception had not been suspected, but many thought Frank Dubois had many characteristics of a woman. Under this name she had solicited odd jobs of painting and was making sufficient to support them both.

**Archbishop Riordan's Party.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The newly appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop Riordan accompanied by a large number of clergy and laymen left for his new post of duty in San Francisco this afternoon. The party occupied a special train over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The laymen accompanying the archbishop returned to this city after journeying as far as Mendota, but the other members of the escorting party, six in number, remain with him until the end of the journey.

**The Railroad War.**

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—Thomas D. Messier, vice president and controller of the Pennsylvania company, was arrested today on an attachment issued by Judge McJunkin for contempt of court in persisting in laying track at Rocky Point when the lower court decided against them. Forty-five employees of the Pennsylvania company arrested yesterday for contempt are still incarcerated in New Castle jail, no attempt having been made to release them. Everything is quiet at Rocky Point today and it is thought it will now be fought out in court.

**Kentucky Also Catches It.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Commercial Gazette's Paris, Ky., special: Two cyclones which were very destructive have occurred here in the last eighteen hours. The first demolished a house, killing four negro inmates, and the second sweeping from west to east, at 2 o'clock this morning, caused a destruction of property, but no loss of life. In Paris a very great number of buildings were damaged to the extent of from \$100 to \$500, and throughout its path in the country great damage was done.

**Crow Dog Escapes.**

DEADWOOD, D. T., Oct. 29.—Kao Gi Shanti, better known as "Crow Dog," sentenced to death last January for the murder of the celebrated Sioux chief, Spotted Tail, was granted permission to visit town unattended, and made his escape. His case is now before the United States supreme court on an appeal that having been tried by the Indian authorities, according to the treaty he was not amenable to the white man's law.

**The Cyclone Once More.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—A cyclone struck the west side of Columbus, Ind., between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, unroofing Mooney & Son's tannery and Goff, Gent & Thomas' new four-story mill. It also knocked a corner off the depot and partially demolished John Gyne's saloon. The roof from the mill took down 300 yards of telegraph wires. No one was injured.

**Explosion of a Tug.**

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 29.—Sunday afternoon the steam tug Edye exploded her boilers four miles south of Fort Morgan in Mobile bay. The boat sunk immediately with Capt. John Carney, the mate and colored firemen. The engineer and cook were picked up. The latter died when on the way to Fort Morgan and the former is pain-

**Killed By a Storm.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—A storm in Bourbon county, Ky., yesterday blew down Bedford's tobacco barn and warehouse on James E. Clark's farm, killing a family of four negroes.

**Can't Find Her There.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—The associated press report that Mr. Churchill, the father of Miss Mary Churchill, the missing St. Louis girl, had received a letter from her postmarked Indianapolis caused a general search to be made in this city this evening. She can't be found and it is believed she is not in the city.

**The Dawson Express Agent Arrested.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Detectives today arrested W. H. McLenighan, agent of the North Pacific express, stationed at Dawson, D. T., for the embezzlement of \$2,000. He belongs to a good family in Woodstock, Canada, and was on his way to Woodstock to Winnipeg.

**Beaten by a Madman.**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A gentleman was attacked yesterday by a lunatic in a car on a suburban railway, and beaten insensible. The only other occupant of the compartment was a lady. When the train arrived at a station she gave the alarm, and the lunatic was secured.

**Goodbye, General Sherman.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Gen. Sheridan leaves this evening for Washington, to assume command of the army. Gen. Schofield is expected to arrive here tomorrow to assume the duties of his new position.

**Deomed.**

GUILFORD, N. C., Oct. 29.—A man named Deomed was convicted of rape and sentenced to be hanged December 20.

Now doth the frost's cold fingers trace  
Wiert flowers on glassy panels,  
And mortals from their hiding place  
Draw forth their winter flannels.  
Now is each icy breeze that blows,  
Fair cheeks persistent kissin',  
While from the maiden's retrousse nose  
The crystal globules glisten.

A GIRL writing from a Mormon settlement in Nevada, says: "Brother Wadsworth is preparing for cold weather. He brought up from lower Utah another one of his wives, and now has both women within the village. A woman to hug up before and another to hug up behind is a very comfortable thing in winter. I wish I was a man."

In speaking of a recent funeral a Montana paper says: "Jim Brook brought out his new hearse to add to the festivities of the occasion."

**FRENCH JOURNALISM.**

The Successful French Journalist Becomes a Social Lion.

# THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

**Speaking of Ghosts.**

"Yes speaking of ghosts," said a prominent business man of Bismarck, Saturday afternoon, "I might tell a little ghost story of my own."

Well, said the reporter, let's have it.

The gentleman continued, telling the following hair-raising story:

He was aroused from his slumbers by a strange noise, which led him to believe that some burglar had entered the house, and after listening to the quiet footsteps a short time he awakened his wife, whispering to her that there were robbers in the room.

The lady scoffed the idea and was inclined to laugh at him, but he was convinced that the house was being burglarized, and, getting out of bed, felt his way toward the kitchen.

It was the very witching time of night, when churchyards yawn, and he stole noiselessly out on his hands and knees, several hundred additional hairs assuming perpendicular attitudes at each advance.

He halted, and stretching himself out upon the floor so that he might not be seen, gazed at a moving form which was disclosed by the window directly opposite.

Then did the frightened man's very toe-nails sink deep into the floor and his flesh trembled like leaves in the autumn wind. After he had recovered consciousness, he crawled back to his bedside and asked for his revolver, which his wife searched out from the innermost corner of a bureau drawer, where it was tightly wound in cloths and quilts, so that no accident might occur.

Grasping the weapon, Hamlet started back in search of the ghost. The hammer of the deadly pistol was raised, site was taken on the figure and just as he was about to fire, a feminine voice squealed out, "It's me."

His first thought was of ghosts, and dropping the fire arm, he rolled over on his back and gave a savage, frantic yell. But his wife came to the rescue, having recognized the voice as that of the hired girl who had arisen to attend to some work and had tripped noiselessly about in order that she might not disturb the sleepers.

The gentleman is a prominent merchant of the city and has since been busy in the endeavor to make his wife believe that it was not a pre-meditated scheme to fulfill an appointment with the girl.

**The Roller Rink.**

Emerson & Wakeman's roller rink, on McKenzie's square, is now approaching proportions which command it as an amusement house and public hall.

When completed it will be one of the largest rooms in the northwest, having a seating capacity of over fifteen hundred people. Its principal use will be as a roller rink, and with its hard maple floor will be a rink which may stand even after the city has doubled its present population. The plan of the building is modern and convenient. A stage 32x27 feet at the north end will be fitted up with hand-scenery, substantial entrances and all necessary appliances for the accommodation of first class theatrical and concert companies. At the entrance, which is from the Main street sidewalk, will be a ticket office and check room on one side and a smoking and waiting room on the other. A large gallery will extend around the room, with two neat waiting rooms up stairs with glass front facing the stage, so that one may sit in the smoking room, enjoy an imported Havana and witness the skating, stage performances or social hops. As a dance hall this will be by far the finest in the country. The floor will be as smooth as glass, and an immense crowd may whirl and pirouette about in the waltz, almand left, all chassez and mix up generally with room for each couple to swing without trespassing upon the room of others.

One feature of the building which the public will applaud is the side entrances and exits. On either side will be wide sliding doors, which may be thrown open in an instant and thus dismiss the largest audience in a few moments. The people being seated on the ground floor, accidents in case of fire or stampede will be almost an impossibility. Mr. Emerson leaves for St. Paul tonight to purchase scenery and fixtures for the stage, and dates for the appearance of amusement companies can be secured from this by addressing S. H. Emerson, or Manager M. N. Rose. One of the most proficient musicians in the territory has been engaged as leader of the orchestra, which will furnish music every night.

**Home From the East.**

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Bentley returned from Providence, Rhode Island last Saturday, where the Dr. had been to attend the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of the world I. O. O. F.

In speaking of the trip Dr. Bentley said that at every point at which he stopped in the east inquiries about Bismarck were made and Dakota was talked of more than any state or territory in the west or northwest. Everybody appeared to know that Bismarck is the capital and a wonderful emigration to the Missouri slope next spring may confidently be expected. The Odd-Fellow sovereign grand lodge of the world was adjourned to meet at Minneapolis next fall, which is another good point gained for the northwest. Many of the representative and wealthiest men of the country belong to this order and a mammoth excursion through North Dakota will doubtless be the result of the meeting at Minneapolis. After witnessing the great manufacturing industries of the eastern cities the doctor is of the opinion that Bismarck's main point to gain from this is the establishment of manufactures here, which will utilize the products of the northwest and make this the manufacturing centre for Dakota and Montana.

**The New Postoffice Boxes.**

The new postoffice boxes were shipped from Stamford, Connecticut, three weeks ago, and are expected by every train. They consist of a section of 111 and will be put in adjoining the sections now in use. Another section of 242 lock boxes has been ordered for the first of January to be put in at the right of the box delivery. Those who take lock boxes will be able to get their mail and get out of the way before the crowd gathers for the general delivery. The new lock boxes that have been added to the postoffice during the past year, including those recently ordered, have cost thirteen hundred dollars and the government and the public receive the benefit.

THE Evening Capital thrusts a dig at some "alleged business firms" in Bismarck who are sending below for their printing. The TRIBUNE believes this unjust, as it does not believe there is a single business house in Bismarck that is sending below for its job printing. If there is such a firm the Capital is chal-

lenged to name it. This would be only just to the other firms. The TRIBUNE has been dealing with the business men of Bismarck for ten years, and finds them almost without exception a fair, liberal minded and enterprising people. They recognize in the home papers friends who never miss an opportunity to do them a service. It is the home paper that advises the people to purchase their goods in Bismarck. Patronizing foreign institutions is like reaching out a hand to pet the dog, only to be bitten in return. Do the St. Paul papers advise the people east, west, south and north, to buy their goods in Bismarck? Did the wholesale merchants of Bismarck ever read an item in the eastern press setting forth that small dealers along the line of the North Pacific, or up and down the Missouri river, are foolish to go beyond Bismarck for their goods, for they can purchase them just as cheap here as elsewhere and save the freight? Believing in the good sense of those in business in Bismarck, the TRIBUNE cannot therefore believe the statements of the Capital, and, if untrue, it is unjust to circulate such a slander on the business houses of this city. The TRIBUNE does not believe there is a man who pretends to be a business man, sending below for his printing. It doesn't pay, even if the rates for some classes of work are higher than some second hand shops.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

## CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to the use of the Liver, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, etc., Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

## SICK HEAD ACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their peculiar properties attract who may be ill, in violent aches, etc., five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO.,**

New York City

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we find great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their peculiar properties attract who may be ill, in violent aches, etc., five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO.,**

New York City

They would be a great price to those who suffer from this distress, & complain; but those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after, sick head

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# THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.  
Published every day except Monday, at  
Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all  
parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week,  
or \$1 per month.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One month, postage paid.....\$1.00  
Three months, postage paid.....3.00  
Six months, postage paid.....5.00  
One year, postage paid.....10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
Eight parts, containing a summary of the news of  
the week, is found in local, published  
every Friday, each postage paid, to any address  
or \$2.00 six months, \$12.00.

TO ADVERTISERS!  
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town  
within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached  
by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising  
medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly  
increasing circulation throughout the country,  
and is a desirable section through which to  
reach the farms and populations of the small  
towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is  
A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room  
25, Tribune Building, New York.

The TRIBUNE will be found on file at  
the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the  
leading reading rooms throughout the city.

The following lament for the condition  
of the Indians at Standing Rock  
agency is taken from a recent issue of the  
Dakota daily Democrat, and was  
written by one West Laughlin of La  
Grace, a new town near Fort Yates, on  
the Missouri river. It is doubtful, how-  
ever, if all the statements of the gentle-  
man are correct. The Indians at Standing  
Rock have time and again expressed  
themselves as perfectly satisfied with  
their agent, Major McLanghlin, and the  
rations dealt out by Uncle Sam:

The Indians have just returned from their  
hunt, which has been the least profitable of any  
ever before conducted. They generally all  
start out at a fixed period, some 3,000 in number,  
and remain away for at least one month.

The time of their departure is looked forward to  
with anxious solicitude by the traders and mer-  
chants, and their return is also waited with  
delight as the signal for a great boom in their line  
of business. Their preliminary preparations,  
just prior to leaving, are quite extensive,  
as they lay in a very large supply of ammu-  
nition and all the provisions necessary for a pro-  
tracted hunting expedition. One of the re-  
markable features of their preparations is the  
fact that their nice and careful discrimination  
in the selection of their outfit amounts almost  
to fastidiousness. But this time all hands have  
been sorely disappointed. Their hunt, instead  
of being crowned with such brilliant success as  
heretofore, has been an absolute failure, and  
they complain bitterly of their lot. They state  
that the pale face has driven the buffalo from  
their reservation, thus depriving them of their  
most substantial means of subsistence. They  
look upon the approaching bitter cold winter  
with a king heart and a feeling of utter despair.

We almost shudder at the thought of allowing  
Benjamin to leave us. Association with lords,  
dukes, earls, counts, etc., may turn the dear old widow's head  
and some day the old cable will flash the  
unwelcome news that she has surrendered  
her heart to some titled snob with a pane  
of glass in one eye and an idiotic look in the other.  
Poor Massachusetts would then be indeed  
unlucky. She would weep in sackcloth and ashes  
and refuse to be comforted because the only creature who was  
ever able to create a first-class circus in  
the state was taken from her. A pall of  
Egyptian darkness would settle over her  
and engulf her in its sombre folds.

We hope Ben will recall his determination  
and stay at home. Don't you go, Ben,  
don't go. We can spare the illustrious Dr. Mary,  
but not you. Puck would lose his most fruitful subject for  
charming works of art and the poor par-  
rapher would feel that he has been  
robbed of the most solid prop of his  
profession. There are others whom we can  
better spare. Their beauty cannot vie  
with yours, but they will compare favorably  
with the beauties sent to us by almost  
every steamer. We can send Coulking,  
Rufus Hatch, Carter Harrison, Olive Loggin,  
Dennis Hannafin, Charley Collins, Calamity Jane  
and might even consent to losing Pat Donan, but we can  
never worry through life and its tur-  
moils without the charming widow Butter.

THE Fargo Argus says it is a matter  
of some surprise to find a leading paper  
at Yankton, the Dakota Herald,  
vehemently opposing the adoption of  
the constitution formed at Sioux Falls.  
Its main point of objection is found in  
the revenue features of the document,  
which are alleged to be in the special  
interest of railroads, leaving such large  
discretion to the legislature that the all-  
powerful railway interests can manipu-  
late its members and escape any consider-  
able burden in the way of taxation.  
When we reflect that they are the legitimate  
owners of our whole country, and that their history  
from the colonial settlement up to the  
present time, has been marked by acts of perfidy,  
dishonesty and cruelty practiced upon them  
by the whites, we see that this is not as it  
should be.

THE Evening Capital, which, by the  
way sets itself up as a critic of the first  
water, says it is about time for Bismarck  
to let up on brick buildings and pay attention  
to street lighting. There is no question  
but that it is necessary to light  
the streets of the city by some means or  
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necessary to halt on brick buildings in  
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The question of lighting the  
streets of Bismarck has been discussed  
by the city council several times and the  
citizens in general are no more anxious  
about this matter than the members of  
the council. A short time since a proposi-  
tion was made by Mr. Thompson to  
furnish the city with ten electric lights  
at a rental of between five and six thousand  
dollars a year, provided the council  
would give him the exclusive franchise  
of the city for a term of years. This  
proposition was duly considered and as  
the finances of the city would not at  
present justify such an expenditure, Mr.  
Thompson was requested to amend his  
proposal in such a way that the city  
could take only five lights at present and  
more as soon as it became necessary and  
the finances of the city would permit.  
This Mr. Thompson refused to do and the

proposition was withdrawn. Bismarck is  
a metropolis. It is well enough for the  
Capital to become patriotic, and demand  
light of some kind, and that at once, but  
is it not better to consider the question  
in all its bearings, so that when a move  
is made, it will be a good one? Bismarck  
has outgrown her swaddling clothes.  
It is not a four-corners nor a half-way house.  
We want no country-town kerosene lamps posted around the  
main corners. These will do very well  
for back districts; but the residents of  
the main streets want the electric light.  
The TRIBUNE believes that the city's  
proposition to Mr. Thompson was a very  
fair one, and that Mr. Thompson would  
have found it a paying scheme to have  
accepted it. However, it is likely that  
some other responsible person will appear  
before the council soon with a proposition  
to light the city with either gas or  
electricity. Until such time, let us manage  
to navigate the streets without light,  
for it has been the history of every town  
that when oil lamps are once in position,  
they remain for many years a stumbling  
block to improved systems of lighting.  
Until we can have a first-class system, let  
us not have any. We have good sidewalks,  
and if builders are required to place danger lights on their brick and  
lumber piles at night, there will be little  
danger of sober people getting hurt or  
losing their bearings.

The eastern press informs us that Ben  
Butler will visit Europe next year. That  
unfortunate country will soon be overrun  
with professional beauties from this side  
of the water. We are now represented  
by such fascinating visions of loveliness  
as Mary Anderson, Vic Woodhill, Joe  
Wheeler, Lydia Thompson, Billy Windom,  
and a score more gushing beauties, and next year, Ben Butler and  
Dr. Mary Walker will join the brilliant  
array and add new lustre to the shining  
host with their entrancing loveliness.  
True, England sends delegations of her  
beauties to us and regards the matter in  
the light of a fair and just exchange, but  
the mother country is parsimonious and  
selfish and sends us but mediocre beauty  
while she receives our fairest flowers.

We almost shudder at the thought of  
allowing Benjamin to leave us. Association  
with lords, dukes, earls, counts, etc., may  
turn the dear old widow's head and some day  
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and if builders are required to place danger lights on their brick and  
lumber piles at night, there will be little  
danger of sober people getting hurt or  
losing their bearings.

THE Yankton Herald says, in speaking  
of the recent anti-constitution meeting at  
Yankton: "In response to calls, Dr. Burleigh  
then took the floor, and in a masterly speech of one hour in length,  
laid bare the claims and assumptions of  
the constitutionists, and effectually punctured  
the silly falsehoods alleged against himself and others by the lying  
venal crowd managing the interests of the  
railroad monopolists against those of the  
people. His language was plain enough for the most obtuse to understand, and his points were  
well taken and most convincing. He proved that the obnoxious section of  
the constitution on the subject of taxation  
was constructed with studied adroitness for the purpose of continuing  
in force the unjust and iniquitous law now upon our state books for the taxation of railroads upon their gross  
earnings and that the adoption of the  
constitution now presented to the people would perpetuate that law at the  
pleasure of the corporations interested. He was frequently interrupted by the  
applause of his hearers, and besides throwing great light upon every point  
of the question at issue made a decided impression upon well disposed people  
can do for themselves."

THE Yankton Herald is having a little  
fun all by itself. It has become tired of  
seeing the capitol and the governor so far  
away from Yankton and has therefore  
formulated a petition to the president of  
the United States asking the removal of  
the executive. The Herald says: "Every  
citizen of Yankton and any voter of the  
territory passing by is invited to step in  
and attach his name to this petition. We  
have waited long and patiently for the  
political managers to move in this matter  
and now propose to see what the people  
can do for themselves."

### Council Proceedings.

The council met Wednesday with Mayor Raymond  
in the chair. Present: Alderman Goff Bogue, Wakeman, Slattery and Peterson.

A report was read from the chairman of the  
school board, asking that the school tax be levied  
seven mills—four mills for building purposes  
and three mills for current expenses.

A petition was received from Messrs. Quinlan & Halloran praying that the liquor license of Thomas McGowan be transferred to them—McGowan's success ora in the saloon. On motion  
the clerk was instructed to make the transfer.

A similar petition was presented, asking for  
the transfer of Quinlan & Halloran's license to  
McGavry & Little. The clerk was instructed  
to make the transfer.

The bond of John Waldron was presented,  
asking for a liquor license. No action was  
taken.

On motion a committee consisting of Aldermen  
Bogue, Slattery, Wakeman and Slattery were appointed  
to select twenty-five or thirty lots belonging  
to the city which will be offered for  
sale.

Alderman Bogue gave notice that he would at  
the next regular meeting introduce an ordinance  
creating the office of pound master.

It was decided that the school tax for the  
existing year be five mills on the dollar. The tax  
or general fund will be four mills and two mills  
for interest on indebtedness, making the tax in  
all eleven mills—a reduction of one mill from  
last year's taxation.

The council, acting as a board of equalization,  
raised the valuation assessment of quite a number  
of lots, and on motion resolved to continue  
their meetings Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
evenings in order to equalize the city assessment.

The following bills, salaries of city officials  
for the month of October, were approved, and  
the clerk directed to draw orders on the general  
fund, in payment of the same:

Joseph Harper, chief of police and street  
commissioner.....\$125.00  
Police Officer Scott.....\$17.50  
" Stewart.....75.00  
" Foley.....75.00  
Ed Sloan, watchman.....75.00  
Wm. Woods, city clerk.....85.00  
Jos. Hare, justice fees for September.....15.10

The following bills were, on motion, referred  
to the committee on claims:

H. P. Slattery, coal.....\$17.50  
Bismarck Train Stationery.....196.87  
Dakota Capital Advertising.....100.00  
J. P. Hoagland, lumber for crossings.....50.25  
" Number bill.....32.48  
Malley & Stoyell, for teams employed.....50.50  
J. P. Hoagland, lumber for addition to engine house.....141.80  
Root, Johnson, city engineer.....253.18

On motion, the council adjourned to meet  
tonight at 8 o'clock.

### Some Freight.

During the past summer the little steamer  
Behan has carried to the local points immediately  
north and south of Bismarck, fifteen hundred  
tons of freight, all of which was goods purchased  
in Bismarck. Captain Wolfson, who  
was in command of the boat, states that he will  
put on another of these wild steamer next season,  
as one boat will not accommodate the business  
required by the capital city. When it is  
taken into consideration that the Behan lost six  
weeks of the season in transporting freight for  
Piez and the Black Hills, fifteen hundred tons  
in a splendid showing. Of course this is only  
one steamer of the many which take freight  
from Bismarck, and with the large amount of  
goods required by the capital city.

The improvements of the railroad company in  
the way of shops, etc., is an item of no small account.  
The buildings are fine and substantial and their completion  
means the employment of several hundred men at nearly all seasons of the year.

The growth of Mandan and Bismarck this year is only equalled by the development of the country tributary to each city.

At Cincinnati during the recent exhibition  
in which the North Pacific took an active part, it was  
estimated that at least 200,000 would come to the great northwest in the season of 1884, and of this number the  
country tributary to Bismarck and Mandan will undoubtedly get 33 1/3 per cent.

The building statistics of Bismarck given  
in last Saturday's issue and those of Mandan in this paper are bona fide evidences of the solid growth and prosperity of the two cities.

### He Would Be Funny.

The Huron Times says: "This item is afloat:  
The United States' signal office in Bismarck is  
undergoing a complete change, nearly all the  
officers retiring and their places being filled by  
new men." As signal offices in Dakota have but  
one officer, what a great upheaval must be going on  
in Bismarck by the retiring of nearly all of  
one man."

For the information of the little previous editor  
of the Times it may be well to state that until  
the ending of the last fiscal year there  
were six men employed in the government signal  
office of this city. Bismarck is the headquarters  
of all the United States signal service stations in  
Dakota and Montana, with the exception of two isolated stations at Huron and Yankton.

Until the decrease in appropriations, there were over fifty offices under the supervision of this office, and now there are about thirty. There are now four men employed in the office as follows: Superintendent,

Lieut. W. D. Wright; A. T. Sherwood, in charge  
of the local meteorological reports, and Messrs. Detchney and Bailey assisting Lieutenant Wright in the management of the meteorological  
report and military telegraph lines of the division.

In addition to these four very competent gentlemen, Mr. Lenore, now of Assiniboine, will arrive in a few days to assist in the various duties of the office. When the editor of the Times compares the headquarters of the division with the subordinate and isolated stations under its management, he demonstrates his lack of information on the subject, and in this connection it may be well to state that Bismarck is recognized as the central point and headquarters for the various governmental and business operations of the northwest, and is fast becoming the distributing point, not only for information, by telegraph and mail, but for provisions and general supplies. With regard to the signal service, it is a fact that a wire has been stretched from the general office at this point to Deadwood, and thence to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The capital city is not confined to local and subordinate offices, but her strong, generous arms of electricity, commerce and transportation, reach out from the borders of Minnesota to Idaho, and from Iowa and Nebraska to the Canada line. The editor of the Huron Times is a good fellow, and the TRIBUNE understands that he holds the kindest regard for Bismarck. He made a desperate effort at a joke, which, with this foot-note, is a very good one.

Lieut. W. D. Wright; A. T. Sherwood, in charge  
of the local meteorological reports, and Messrs. Detchney and Bailey assisting Lieutenant Wright in the management of the meteorological report and military telegraph lines of the division.

more unfortunate than his fellows. Coming  
over from the old country all his effects went  
astray and were never found. These were re-  
placed last summer by Dr. Wescaler but this  
fall the prairie fire burned the unlucky man's  
cabin and all its contents. The man is therefore  
at present in destitute circumstances and it  
has been suggested that donations in the way of  
blankets, clothing, etc., be made through Mr.  
Ike Hyman, of this city.

### Weather Proverbs.

A well bound book under the head of Weather  
Proverbs or Signal Service Notes Number Nine,  
has just been issued by the war department,  
under the authorship of H. H. C. Dunwoody,  
first lieutenant of the Fourth artillery. Accom-  
panying and attached to the book is a war de-  
partment weather map, which gives the various  
storm districts. The work is one of much  
value as it contains numerous proverbs based  
on observation and science and many of which are  
certain and reliable. From cover to cover are  
crowded such neat verses as the following:  
When first the moon appears, if then the shrouds

**OVER HALF A MILLION**

Of Dollars Expended in Buildings in Mandan During the Past Year.

A List of the Buildings Together With the Approximate Cost, Owner's Name, Etc.

The Number of Buildings Nearly Doubled this Year—An Exceedingly Good Showing.

**A Thorough Canvass.**

A very thorough canvass of all the buildings in Mandan built within a year results in a pleasing total of over half a million of dollars. In every instance as far as possible, the owner's name is given, not the person who occupies the building, if a lessee. We think the total is not exaggerated and if anything will fall below the true cost of all the building. The summary only includes buildings finished or nearly so.

Between Cross avenue and the limits of Heinsworth's & McLean's addition:

S. H. Hinshaw, residence..... 2,500

Mr. & Mrs. C. L. residence..... 2,300

J. H. Pardon, residence..... 2,000

Baptist Church..... 3,500

Mr. Hancock, residence..... 700

Ole Thor, residence..... 500

W. H. Heitzel, residence..... 500

Mr. Howe, residence..... 500

William MacLean, residence..... 600

Mr. Bellows, residence..... 3,500

Mr. Anderson, Third street, residence..... 2,200

J. Ricard, Villard avenue, residence..... 2,500

T. J. Mitchell, Livingston avenue, home..... 500

J. B. Van Vleck, " residence..... 8,300

J. C. Clark, Billings..... 2,500

Mr. Dow, " " 1,000

Mr. Adams, " " 700

Mr. Larson, " " 600

Mr. Smith, " " 500

Carpenter & Cary, Billings avenue, residence..... 2,000

Mr. Johnson, Billings avenue, residence..... 2,500

Swedish settlement of eight houses, Billings avenue..... 1,600

Michael Kehoe, Livingston avenue residence..... 4,500

Presbyterian church, Livingston ave..... 2,200

—, Livingston ave., residence..... 2,500

Mr. Bellows residence, Second street..... 700

Mr. Bellows " " 3,000

Mr. Bellows " " 3,500

—, " " 3,000

—, " " 1,800

F. J. Elliston, residence, Smith avenue..... 900

Mrs. O'Neal, residence, Second street..... 2,500

Wm. Fowler, residence, Second street..... 1,900

Mr. Griggs, bare, Second street..... 2,500

Addition to school-house..... 1,600

Samuel Hale, house and barn..... 400

Improvements to jail and court house..... 2,000

Michael Burke, Wright avenue, Central House, Wright avenue..... 1,800

Geo. Peoples, Stark ave., library stable..... 400

Mr. McDonald, Stark avenue, carpenter shop..... 200

—, Stark avenue, harness shop..... 200

Sam'l Eng, Stark avenue, laundry..... 200

A. H. Byrnes, Stark avenue, residence..... 200

P. H. Byrnes, Stark ave., residence..... 200

F. Garrison, Stark ave., residence..... 200

Mr. Pinney, McCullough ave., residence..... 200

Carpenter & Cary, McCullough ave., residence..... 200

Craig Bros., McCullough ave., residence..... 200

Mr. McVeigh, Asbury avenue, residence..... 200

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H. McBray, bare, bar..... 200

Jos. Miller, Dennis avenue, residence..... 200

Geo. Brown, Dennis avenue, residence..... 200

Chas. Candy, Dennis ave., residence..... 200

S. B. Coates, Ashurst ave., residence..... 200

Mr. Johnson, Ashurst ave., residence..... 200

Mr. Galway, Ashurst ave., library stable..... 200

Mrs. Lanning, First street, residence..... 200

G. W. Roberts, Dilworth ave., residence..... 200

Mrs. F. Davy, Dilworth ave., residence and barn..... 200

S. S. Smith, Dilworth ave., residence..... 200

Mr. Scott, Dilworth ave., residence..... 200

Mrs. Shells, Dilworth ave., residence..... 200

—, Dilworth ave., residence..... 200

Mr. M. Gillett, Lower ave., residence..... 200

G. Abram, Tower ave., residence..... 200

A. McCarthy, Tower ave., residence..... 200

P. Slattery, Ainsworth ave., residence..... 200

J. Powers, McCullough ave., residence..... 200

Mr. Sullivan, McCullough ave., residence..... 200

Fra. k. M. Ad, West ave., residence..... 200

Frauk M. Ad, " " 200

Dan Rafferty, Mitchell ave., residence..... 200

Mess. Welsh, beyond West ave., residence..... 200

S. M. Smith, " " 200

—, " " 200

—, " " 200

—, " " 200

David Carey, West's add., Logan Wolfe, " 200

Daniel Hannin, " 200

John McDonald, " 200

Mr. Kidd, " 200

Mr. Hawkhaw, " 200

Robt. McCracken, " 200

Mr. McGinnies, " 200

Mr. Crosby, " 200

Mrs. Burke, " 200

Mr. Watts, " 200

Mr. Shreve, " 200

John Hannin, " 200

—, " 200

—, " 200

Thomas Rodman, " 200

Boston syndicate's ten residences..... 200

—, four brick residences..... 200

warehouse..... 200

—, syndicate, addition to residence..... 200

Boston syndicate, three workshops and houses..... 600

Endicott block, Main street, business house..... 20,000

Endicott block, Tower avenue, business house..... 15,000

North Pacific bank building, Main St., Carpenter & Cary, office..... 30,000

Geo. Greenfield, bakery..... 1,200

Mr. Gerard, office..... 1,000

Hager & Selmes, drug store..... 800

E. C. Rice, store..... 800

Geo. Peoples, business block..... 23,500

J. Whalen, Barber shop..... 800

M. Klein, cigar factory..... 600

Z. H. Byrne, lunch counter..... 700

P. H. Byrne, Commercial hotel..... 6,000

F. F. Gerard, meat market..... 3,000

Mike Kestig, hotel..... 6,000

J. O'Rourke, grocery..... 10,000

Bobby Boys, saloon..... 1,200

L. Gill, jewelry store..... 1,500

In Hanna's addition there is a settlement, principally of Swedes and Norwegians, of twenty houses averaging three hundred dollars each with a total of \$6,000.

In West Mead's addition the houses are worth about \$1,000.

Everywhere about town can be seen signs of improvements, such as additions, sheds, etc., and these were estimated by a prominent car-

porter to amount to \$50,000.

Last, but by far the greatest, is the amount spent by the North Pacific railroad in their shops here, which will vary but little from \$175,000.

Mandan is but three years old and it should be borne in mind that the above list does not include territorial appropriations for capital,

penitentiary or anything of that sort. As yet Mandan has not been favored with any public institutions and as long as the present prosperity lasts she does not need them. The growth of Mandan has been legitimate and normal.

**Gen. Sherman's Retirement.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The correspondence incident to the retirement of General Sherman from the active command of the army is as follows:

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,** WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.

HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War, Sir.

By an act of Congress approved July 15, 1882, all army officers are retired on reaching the age of 64 years. If living, I will attain that age on the 9th of February, 1883, but as that period of the year is not suited to changes, officers who have already been assigned to appropriate duties in the various branches of military service should retain their ranks and pay as aids-de-camp until February 1, 1884. By or before the last of November I can complete all the official reports and I believe I can surrender the army to my successor in good order and contented for the best interests of the country. I am grateful that my physical and mental strength remains unimpaired by years, and am thankful for the liberal provision made by congress for my declining years, which will enable me to respond promptly to any call the president may make for my military services or judgment as long as I live.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

[Signed.] / W. T. SHERMAN.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.**

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.: General:

I have the honor to submit to the president your letter of the 8th inst. requesting that you be relieved of command of the army on the first of November, next, a more convenient time for making changes in military commands which must follow your retirement from active service. In signifying your approval of your request the president directs me to express to you my earnest hope that there may be given you yet many years of health and happiness in which to enjoy the gratitude of your fellow-citizens so well earned by your most distinguished public services. It will give me pleasure to make any overtures to a settlement with the owners of the land. There are a number of tramps cards yet to be played and the Fargo Southern officials say they will make it warm for the Manitoba before they get through.

I have the honor to be general, your most obedient servant.

[Signed.] ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

**Reported Wreck.**

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A rumour unconfirmed is in circulation to the effect that the steamer Hollyhead has sunk. The Hollyhead left Dublin last evening for Hollyhead with a cargo of horses and pigs. Sixty persons besides the crew were on board. All are reported lost.

**LATER.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 31, 9:30 p. m.—The pilot of a cutter just arrived confirms the report of the sinking of the Hollyhead. He says the steamer capsized this afternoon in mid channel. There were sixty passengers on board, including a number of dealers and drovers.

**STILL LATER,**

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The steamer Hollyhead came in collision with the German ship Albion bound from Liverpool to New York when twenty-five miles off Hollyhead. Both vessels sank. Thirteen of the Albion's crew and two of the Hollyhead's were drowned. The remainder were picked up and landed at Hollyhead. Much relief was felt in Dublin when the news of the safety of the Hollyhead's passengers was received.

**MURDER WILL OUT.**

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 31.—Four years ago three Micau travelers, two women and a man, were ambushed while asleep twenty-five miles from Laredo and the man and one woman instantly killed by bullets from a Winchester rifle. The other woman was left for dead by the assailants, who plundered the camp and escaped across the Rio Grande. A month ago Cecilia Chavarria was arrested for a horse thief and recognized by the survivor as the murderer. Today he was found guilty and the punishment assessed at death.

**A CIRCUS FIRED INTO.**

KINGSLAND,



## STAGE REALITIES.

A Picture of the Home Life of Actors and Actresses.

Men and Women Who Powder Over Tear-Stained Checks and Press Painted Kisses on the Lips of Dying Loved Ones.

[Joe Howard in Boston Herald.] The average theatre-goer has an idea that actresses have little to do beside posing before admiring multitudes, for which they draw large salaries, and having the pleasure of sniffing the ever ascending incense of adoration. The majority of girls picture an actress as a being of beauty, who sleeps until noon, breakfasts on a cup of chocolate and a roll in bed, drives out in the afternoon clad magnificently, is smothered in bouquets in the evening and revels in champagne suppers at night.

Unfortunately such is not the fact. Even Bernhardt had her miseries. Clara Morris is a professional sufferer. Langtry, in spite of her thick hide, was sensitive to the ceaseless slight and censure and snub of the people who were willing to pay to see her attitudinize, but who under no consideration could be induced to touch her hand or invite her to their homes. Patti, with her \$4,000 a night, has a carking worm not far from her heart. Nilsson, in spite of her magnificent presence, her phenomenal success and triumphant manner, is troubled four-fifths of her waking time, and groans in her sleep at night.

EDWIN BOOTH'S UNHAPPINESS. Booth, to whom Henry E. Abbey would cheerfully pay \$1,000 a night for 150 consecutive nights, is one of the most unhappy men on the face of God's earth. He has buried two wives, been through the mortifications of bankruptcy, and, so far as worldly wealth is concerned, so far as the comforts of a settled home go, has yet to make the one and secure the other.

This being the case, what do you suppose is the fate of the minor people? The fact is that they work hard, are underpaid, never play the part they prefer, pay much, by far the greater proportion of their salaries, for stage costumes, invariably have a gang of hangers-on who eat the bread they earn, are out of engagements much of the time, and ninety times out of one hundred die so poorly that they are buried at the expense of their friends.

In the first place, it is extremely difficult for them to obtain a position, and, having a position, how few its advantages! They have to rehearse an inconvenient time; they go out in all kinds of weather, regardless of their health or comfort or home desires; they dress in outlandish places, either wet, damp and chilly or overheated. They are at the capricious mercy of speculative managers, and, having found by experience that there is very little sympathy for them, either before or behind the footlights, they wrap themselves in a garment of mental indifference to appearances which is utterly misunderstood by a cynical and suspicious world.

Actors, so far as personality is concerned, are before the public more than any other people, and yet how little is known of them! The glare of footlights, fictitious surroundings, characters and sentiments diametrically different from their own, will solitarily veil them from the acutes gaze so far as their individualities are concerned. How often do stars even sleep in their own houses!

**THE HARDSHIPS OF ACTRESSES.** During the long nine or ten months of the season married actresses can have no comfort with their children, no intercourse with them, can take no care of them. I read a day or two ago a story of a girl who was called to a Sunday night rehearsal. Her father was very ill, but the rental of their rooms, the fees for the doctor and money for the drugs depended upon her attending to her business. It was imperative that she should be in the theatre at half-past 7. Having arranged the room as women only can, having placed upon a table by the bedside of her father his medicine, she kissed him good-by and with a loving touch promised to be back as early as possible. You know what Sunday night rehearsals mean. They mean 1, 2, 3, 4 o'clock the next day. That is what this one meant. The girl hastened home. The candle-light had gone, the cold gray of the early morning was in the room, the father was dead upon the bed.

**STAGE VERSUS HOME LIFE.** I have known men to play while their wives were dying at home. Last season the stage manager in one of the chief theatres of New York had a wife and daughter. The daughter married. She was fragile, and the pains of approaching maternity compelled her, although in the profession, to throw up her work and retire to her bed. The stage manager had contracted rheumatic cold, and was likewise forced to take to his bed. The wife and mother was in the habit of one theatre, the husband of the daughter was an actor in another theatre. Night came, leaving the two inmates in the care of a young servant. The mother hurried to the bed, and the husband, a companion, to his fun and trials. The illness of the daughter took a serious turn, and the husband could be summoned only at his mother, or the mother from her peasant's dress, she passed from pain into unconsciousness, and before the morning dawned her spirit had gone, leaving her father racked with pain upon his bed in the adjacent room, a motherless babe crying upon the pillow, the husband crazed with disappointment and grief and the mother worn to a shadow by watching, anxiety and a divided duty. The next night came. Was the mother excused from her dance? Oh, no. She was a central figure. The management were sorry, but if the card to return her place she must perform her duty, so she left her dead daughter in one room and her husband in the next, and did her devoir like a woman. The husband, a man of experience, twice the age of his child wife, was the life and soul and humorous helm of a side-splitting play. Was he excused? Not at all. He had no understudy. It was the second week of the performance, and it was really essential that he should attend to his part, so he left his dead wife in one room and his suffering father-in-law in the other, and his little babe in the care of a wet nurse, borrowed for the occasion from a sympathizing neighbor, and never played so well in his life as he did that night.

**Digger Indians and Their Devil.** [Chico (Cal.) Enterprise.]

On Saturday the country around Bloomer Hill, just across the river opposite Cherokee, was made hideous by the recurrence of that savage custom among the Indians known as their burning. To observe this ancient custom, which they regard with superstitious sanctity, about fifty dusky sons and daughters of the forest prepared their soup, gathered their wood, and made all arrangements for the burning, which took place about 12 o'clock Saturday. This place, Bloomer Hill, has been for years the Indian burying-ground, and it is estimated that thousands have been buried there. At sunset on Saturday they sprinkled the graves with flour and yelled as none but an Indian can until exhausted.

The next evening, after being refreshed

with grasshopper, angle-worm and acorn soup, they manufactured their devil. The materials used in constructing his satanic majesty were bones—any kind—and feathers promiscuously gathered. He was about four feet high, and looked as much like the "devil before day" as can be imagined. About dark they built a large fire, and kept it burning until mid-night with wood gathered for the purpose. Then commenced the sacrificial offerings, which consisted of wearing apparel and provisions, which they suppose will be wasted by something like "presto change" to their friends in the "happy hunting grounds." After burning about 50 pounds of flour, several squaw-loads of bacon, numerous red handkerchiefs, breeches and shirts, they listened to a long, and, of course, eloquent, harangue from a venerable "buck." They then appointed a committee to escort their improvised devil in the circle, where he was given a warm reception. He was brought within reach of the fire, and amid the most terrific howling unceremoniously precipitated into the flames. This was the signal for the most unearthly mingling of groans, female shrieks and general uproar, which closed the barbaric scene.

## A Couple of Tame Butterflies.

[The Century.]

One summer I watched the larva of the swallow-tailed butterfly through their different stages, and reserved two chrysalises to develop into the perfect insect. In due time one of these fairy-like creatures was born. I placed it in a small Indian cage made of fine threads of bamboo. A carpet of soft moss, and a vase of flowers in the center made a pleasant home for my tiny "Psyche." I found that she greatly enjoyed a repast of honey; when some was placed on a leaf within her reach she would uncil her long proboscis and draw up the sweet food with great apparent enjoyment. She was so tame that it became my habit, once or twice a day, to take her on my finger; and while I walked in the garden she would take short flights hither and thither, but was always content to mount upon my hand again. She would come on my finger of her own accord, and, if the day was bright, would remain there as long as I had patience to carry her, with her wings outspread, basking in the sunbeams, which, not contracting properly, allow a free flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trump. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—said impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight. But now this blasted Britisher boldly attempts to knock all the sentiment out of the blush by declaring that it owes its birth solely "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." That clincher, too, regarding the ancient maiden lady—her aunt—with the crushed strawberry nose, is certainly a difficult thing to controvert.

Socks vs. sentiment! This is iconoclasm I never fluttered or showed any wish to escape, but lived three weeks of tranquil life in her tiny home; and then, having, as I suppose, reached the limit of butterfly existence, she quietly ceased to live.

On the day of her death the other butterfly emerged, and lived for the same length of time. Both were equally tame, but the one showed more intelligence, for she discovered that by folding her wings together she could easily walk between the slender bars of the cage; and having done so, she would fly to a window and remain there, basking in the sun, folding and unfolding her wings with evident enjoyment, until I presented my finger, when she would immediately step upon it and be carried back to her cage.

## An Honest Girl's Reward.

[Texas Sittings.]

In the year 1869 there died in Paris a rich old bachelor, who left his entire fortune to a poor girl, a seamstress, who was, moreover, almost unknown to him. The secret of the old man ignoring his friends and relatives puzzled everybody very much. The deceased was what might be called an original. He was quite eccentric. In order to test the honesty of his fellow-creatures he was in the habit of resorting to many curious experiments, which as a general thing, did not improve the bad opinion he already had of the human race. One of his plans to ascertain how many honest people there were traveling in omnibuses was to occupy the seat nearest the conductor and hand the fare of passengers to that official. Instead of handing the exact fare to the conductor he would give the conductor a coin of larger value. When the passenger received back his excessive change, in fifteen consecutive instances, he quietly pocketed the money.

The sixteenth person who received back excessive change was a young, poorly dressed girl who had pity for the poor conductor, who only got three francs a day, and would have to make good the loss. She immediately exclaimed: "Conductor, you have given me too much change," and returned him the surplus money. The eccentric was agreeably surprised. When the girl left the bus, he followed her, and having made further inquiry about her, satisfied himself that she was respectable. The small coin that the girl returned to the conductor made her the heiress of half a million francs.

## The Paris Journals.

[Cornhill Magazine.]

All the Paris journals publish more or less fairs divers, but some half dozen of them keep one or two "reporters à l'Américaine." The reporter à l'Américaine has a specialty of interviewing the celebrity of the hour, of wresting secrets from diplomats and statesmen, and of bribing the valets of kings on voyage to tell him what the monarchs eat for breakfast. The reporter à l'Américaine doubtless arrives at a certain number of interesting facts, but his press is utterly untrustworthy and too full of his own personality to be practical. The whole system of reporting and news-gathering is trivial. There is not a single Parisian journal that gives an adequate and thoroughly unbiased report of a political meeting. As for rapidity in publishing news, it is out of the question? A catastrophe happens at Lyons, say on Monday morning, the Havas Telegraphic agency receives a dispatch of ten lines, Figaro sends down its "reporter à l'Américaine," and in the Figaro of Tuesday we read: "Terrible Catastrophe at Lyons. By telegraph. I arrived here to find the whole city in desolation. The latest reports mention twenty killed and three hundred wounded. Full details to-morrow. Pierre Giffard."

## Buying Mountain "Moonshine."

[Chicago Herald.]

Hunting moonshiners is not considered a picnic by revenue officers. The gay mountaineer is a first rate fellow, at a good distance. It appears that his whisky is not a thing to baulk after, being a common corn, clear as water and burning as fire. The manner of selling it is in true primitive style, the purchaser putting his jug or bottle in the hollow stem of a tree with the price of the liquor. On calling back the jug is full and the money gone. Then they have what is dubbed the "horn racket." Alongside the road a big horn is hung to the tree. If you want to buy the corn juice you blow a blast. Soon a girl comes out of the bushes and tells you to put your hand inside her pocket. You obey, drop some money in the pocket, and take out your bottle and go. Flirting under the circumstance is at one's peril, as a six foot moonshiner is in point blank range with his finger on the trigger of his favorite persuader.

## Luther's Anger.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

In Prof. Fisher's paper on "Martin Luther," in The Century, is quoted from Luther: "I never work better than when I am inspired by anger; when I am angry I can write, pray, and preach well; for then my whole temperament is quickened, my understanding sharpened, and all mundane vexations and temptations depart."

## WHY WE BLUSH.

Bill Nye Discusses the Theory of The British Medical Journal.

[Laramie Boomerang.]

The physiology of blushing has long presented a difficult problem to solve. Many unsatisfactory explanations have been given of the causes of that interesting phenomenon. The British Medical Journal lately received an inquiry as to the measures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to blush, and one of its correspondents takes up the matter in a very practical way, indeed. Among other causes of blushing he gives prominence "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." He adds that long-sleeved woolen sacks or jerseys are often a cause of blushing, and, in fact, warm clothing in general. He does not fail to remark that the blusher must choose in this matter between the risk of rheumatism and the annoyance of blushing. As collateral evidence in support of his views he says: "An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings." The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer just quoted is that it is due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a free flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trump. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—said impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight.

It is explained that in the proposed line it was intended to utilize the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk line, or as much of that road as is already in operation from Gilmore above St. Charles, Mo., about forty miles from St. Louis. The line is in operation now through New London, Bowling Green and Troy, all county seats.

The proposed extension north would start out near New London, in Ball's county, and follow a direct northwest direction through Shelby, Adair and Putnam counties, in Missouri, and continue in the same general direction across the state of Iowa and the southwest Pacific railway. The line is said to be a remarkably cheap one for construction, on account of following the divide between the Missouri river and the Des Moines river of Iowa and the Minnesota river in Minnesota. The line is remarkably free from streams requiring bridges.

There would be one required over St. Louis river, and eventually one across the Missouri, following, as it does, the main, the great divide between the rivers above mentioned, the erection of bridges would be a small part of the cost.

The Iowa gentlemen explained the object of the conference. They said all that was asked of St. Louis now was to take some interest in making the surveys and securing the right of way of the projected line. The line will be known as the St. Louis and Dakota railroad. There are temporary officers named in Iowa, Dr. John F. Ely of Cedar Rapids, president; William Green, vice-president; W. W. Walker, chief engineer.

The St. Louis gentlemen listened with attention to the representations made and doubts were away from the mind that the line would be of great advantage to St. Louis, as it would open up a rich and mineral portion of the great northwest that would naturally become tributary to St. Louis in event of the completion of this entirely practicable and feasible route.

No definite action was taken and the meeting adjourned. Another conference will be held in a few days on the same subject at the Southern hotel. It is understood that the object is to form a syndicate to provide for the survey. When the reports, maps of the route, and a careful representation of its unbounded resources, are presented it is considered there will be no difficulty in enlisting capitalists in the enterprise as a safe and profitable investment.

He is handsome and, attired in a modest white gown, presents no more attractive attractions.

She is accompanied by a companion, whom she is happy to address by the title of mother and who is only slightly older and slightly less attractive than herself, but who is more conspicuous in the general brilliant make-up of her face and personal paraphernalia.

She hands her money to a mongrel type of masculine nature, the offspring of a combined duke and jockey, who is soon in the whirling current of the quarter-stretch and drifting straight to the pool section.

While he is taking stock for her in the fast flyers of the turf she has earned her attention to another market, where speculation is equally intoxicating and hazardous.

She has allowed a noted beau to perceive her languishing dark eyes resting interestingly upon him. Her gaze has been purposely fastened upon him, until he, by a well known physical and psychological law, turns naturally toward her as the sunflower to the sun or the willow to the water; her soft, velvety lids drops as unconsciously conscious as if the fascinating artifice had not been practiced hundreds of times and has been brought to the present state of artificial perfection through courses of carefully-attended gestation.

Accustomed to success in the adroit movement, she continues to repeat it until she is satisfied it is effective.

She rises and with a swift glance toward him she ascends tier by tier of the grand stand until she has reached the topmost rail, over which she leans, looking down on the great dusty entrance park to the course. If the gentleman does not follow immediately there are evidences of impatience in her frequent nervous backward glances. He approaches her locality and, assuming a similar attitude, is also deeply interested in the arid, dusty stretch beneath.

Several covert and fleeting looks are exchanged as he draws nearer and nearer, and without alteration of position they fall into conversation and talk about the weather, the inadvisability of sowing marketable crops where only tares will grow, and topics of equal interest.

She returns to her seat in time to receive her winnings from her speculating envy and soon the wooing satyr is at her side with the bold and confidential bearing of a life-long counselor.

Various Divorce Laws.

[Washington Letter.]

Manners you must manage for yourself. I have found the best rule perfect kindness—mean, of course, kindness of manner. Most men are a little bashful with women. Young men get over it by bravado older men with a kind of silent, superior, condescending air. Now, if you study never to take advantage of this shyness, which makes men doubly sensitive—so that many a clever man is conscious of being a perfect fool with women—if you never wound them by a look, or word, or insinuation, or implication, and never seem in league with any one man against any other—why, a little judicious flattery of manner, not of words, does the whole business—the man is yours.

Woman in Journalism.

[Harper's Magazine.]

The nature of the work to be done is not changed by the fact that it is a woman that undertakes it. It may be done better, more delicately, more shrewdly, more honestly, but it is the same work, and requires the same qualities, whether the worker be a man or a woman. There are, indeed, some special branches of labor upon a newspaper, such as that which relates to the dress of women, to needle and other work of the kind, with which women are naturally more familiar than men, and women will therefore treat them more satisfactorily and intelligently. But a woman's duty upon a newspaper is substantially the same with that of a man.

Danger in Cracked Dishes.

[New York Times.]

Cracked earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware to pieces and render them quite unfit for any employment as utensils. In a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. E. Peyron demonstrated very clearly how the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases may be preserved and communicated by even the slightest crack or fissure which may be caused by very trifling accidents to crockery and faience.

Ivy on the Walls.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

The English ivy, growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness had prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, over-hanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

## THE SPEECH OF SILENCE.

[Ella Wheeler's "Poems of Passion."] The solemn sea of Silence lies between us;

I know thou livest, and thou lovest me;

And yet I wish some white ship would come sailing.

Across the ocean, bearing word from thee,

The dead calm awes me with its awful stillness;

No anxious doubts or fears disturb my breast;

I only ask some little wave of language to stir this vast infinitude of rest.

## St. Louis &amp; Dakota Railroad.

The following extract from the St. Louis Republican of the 25th inst., is another indication of the interest being manifested in the northwest by capitalists and men of enterprise. The names mentioned are well known throughout the business and moneyed circles of the country, and if they enter into a compact for the building of the road, the people of Dakota may feel assured of its success. As the object of the fathers of the enterprise is to penetrate the new northwest, intersect the North Pacific and eventually cross the Missouri, Bismarck will evidently be their objective point. The following is what the St. Louis Republican says:

A number of prominent citizens of St. Louis were invited yesterday afternoon to a dinner-party

## THE CAPITAL CITY

## WOMAN AND HOME.

Preston's opera house is nearing completion. The train from the east was several hours late last evening.

Aurora borealis indulged in another torch light parade last evening.

The hard maple flooring for the roller rink will be here in a few days.

Twelve carloads of assorted merchandise arrived in the city yesterday.

J. R. Lacey moves into his new rooms in the Dakota block, over Peterson & Veeder's drug store today.

The city council met as a board of equalization last evening and will continue their work this evening.

O. S. Goff will remove his photographing paraphernalia to his new gallery in the Dakota block in a few days.

Freight coming to Bismarck must be taken from the depot within twenty-four hours after its arrival or storage will be charged.

The opera house band will give a benefit entertainment on Wednesday evening, the seventh of this month. They deserve a crowded house.

Meers Bushman & Whitley commence putting in their shelving and an elevator today, and their wholesale stock of groceries will arrive on the fifteenth inst.

The Social Club of Fort Lincoln will trip the light grecian hoop and tread the dreamy maze of the dance at the post tonight. Great preparation has been made for the affair and mirth, jollity and gilt-edged pleasure will reign supreme.

A. T. Sherwood leaves for Fort Yates today, to inspect the military telegraph line. He will be accompanied by his mother and wife, and expects to remain several days. They will be joined by a party at the fort and go for a few days' hunt on the Cannon Ball.

J. C. Franklin, of Milwaukee, passed through the city last evening enroute to St. Paul. Mr. Franklin made a tour through the northwest four years ago and invested in land along the line of the North Pacific. He was, like all visionaries to the capital city, surprised at her rapid advancement, and expressed a desire to return in the spring for the purpose of investing.

J. K. Wetherby left for Hudson, Wis., Wednesday evening, where he will remain one week, and then proceed to New York, accompanied by his mother. He will start for Europe about the middle of November, to be gone six or eight months, and while in the old world his headquarters will be in Paris. Mr. Wetherby has been one of the most successful real estate dealers in the northwest, and sold nearly \$100,000 worth of property within the last ten days, most of which he leaves in the Bismarck banks.

R. B. Mellon presented O. S. Goff with a gold-headed cane yesterday. The presentation was made as a fulfillment of contract. Mr. Mellon having stated to Mr. Goff that if the Dakota block would be erected and completed he would give him a gold-headed cane. The remark was made in a half-joking, half-wagering manner, and Mr. Goff had thought, no more of it until Mr. Mellon returned from the east with the handsome cane. Inscribed on one side of the gold head is the name of the recipient, and directly opposite are the words, "Dakota Block."

## Nourishment.

The people of the northwest are most favorably situated with reference to the supply of nourishing, substantial food. The best beef in the world is that raised within the northwestern domain, and to get it properly dressed and tender, there is no better place to go than to the new meat market on Fifth street, just opened by Bismarck's well known citizen, Mr. J. Foley, formerly proprietor of the Western House. Mr. Foley however facility for keeping the very best of meats, and his customers will be numerous and well pleased.

## Notice.

Noticing an article put in the TRIBUNE yesterday, by our friends, Messrs. Carey & Thorne, and paid for by them for our benefit, we wish to thank them for such. We have been able to pay for our own advertising thus far, and think we shall be able to for the future. Moreover, we wish to say that we have been able to give satisfaction in all respects for the work performed by us, and we intend to do so henceforth. We shall have the best workmen in our employ that can be had in the east. We have negotiated for such. We also wish to say that all work entrusted to us will receive our best attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

## FAUCON &amp; BANNERMAN

**A Rare Opportunity.**  
Ed. M. Brown is offering city and suburban property at remarkably low figures. Choice city lots very cheap. Acre property, suitable for plating or suburban residences, at a sacrifice, if taken within a few days. Several houses at a bargain. Enquire at U. S. telegraph office, 86 tf.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the city council will sit as a board of equalization, to adjust the valuation of city property, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 1st, 2d and 3d inst.

## J. W. BAYMOND, Mayor.

WM. WOODS, City Clerk.  
Bismarck, Nov. 1, 1883. 85 87

## Lippitt, Leake &amp; Co.

Are manufacturers of genuine California buck gloves, branded with their own name on every pair. They make and warrant them the best in the world because they are hand sewed with heavy linen thread and will not get hard when wet because no lime is used in tanning. For sale by J. H. Marshall.

63 d. and w. tf.

## McLean County.

Sent 50cts to the TRIBUNE for a pocket map of McLean county, showing every quarter section, location of coal mines, new towns, proposed lines of railroads, etc. The map has been prepared from the government plates and is correct.

Ale and porter enough to convulse millions with laughter and merriment and float the gayships of perfect conviviality on a placid sea of joy forever, has just been received by the Bismarck Bottling Works, of this city, and will be kept in stock for Bismarck's disciples of Bacchus.

Laughter, laughter, laughter! Give a gleeful laughter, bubbling, rippling, dancing, sparkling, loud spontaneous laughter, from the everlasting fountain of invigorating ale and porter which is now to be purchased of C. B. Williams & Co., who is never tiring the backs of man's most pot-bellied.

**Better Mothers.**  
(Dr. J. H. Hannaford in Western Plowman.) The great demand of the age is better educated females—educated in all respects, their whole capabilities brought into activity, since the health, vigor, mental and moral power of the next generation at least, will depend on their condition more than all other influences combined—"each after its kind." The sickly mother will rear a sickly child, though that feebleness may not at first be manifest. The peevish mother—so during the most important period of her

## Words from Anxious Mothers Concerning the Little Ones.

## Salutary Suggestions—Kitchen Wisdom—Decoration and Fashion—How to Brighten the Sitting-Room.

[Fannie B. in Minneapolis Housekeeper.] A "home-fairy" to begin with must have no formality here and the room should be the prettiest and cheeriest in the house. When the room is entered it should be so bright, so cheerful, that sadness and depression drop away. A sombre room will give any one the blues, and for this reason use all that is possible of the bright martial red; it arouses triumphant feelings, joy and gayety.

Get a carpet with a deal of scarlet in it; a cream-colored ground with deep scarlet roses is very pretty, if one can afford a Brussels, if not, the new ingraints have beautiful designs and bright colors.

Numbers of small, oddly-shaped tables, low and high, are placed about the room and used for books, works, photographs, and whatever one has "lying round." Or one large table, that symbol of comradeship and content, and it should always be covered with a quite rich, beautifully bordered cloth.

Gypsy tables and window stands are covered with dark, rich stuff, the valance around caught up in small festoons and fastened with bows or tassels, finished round the edge of the table with cord. If you have a couch that is stiff and ugly, try what a few soft cushions will do.

A handy man with a few carpenter tools could soon make a nice easel out of black walnut, also screen and pedestals. An old second-hand cabinet, in dead black, might be bought for a little, and stowed away in a shady corner, would look as well as new, to hold a few bric-a-brac; and for pictures select a few choice engravings in plain frames.

When you have an old fashioned cupboard in the sitting-room that you don't seem to know just what to do with, take off the doors, paint the inside a deep rich red, or cover the sides and shelves with cloth of the same red shade. Put a straight piece of leather, pinked on the lower edge across the shelves, and fasten with brass upholstering nails. In this alcove or recess put all the quaint vases, china, brass ornaments—anything odd and pretty. Or it may be used for the book case. Or arrange curtains on a rod to draw across the opening. A few of these tastefully arranged things give an air of comfort and luxury to a room hardly to be estimated by the small amount expended.

Small gypsy tables, covered with pretty material and fringe, are just the thing for the work basket, books or pots of flowers.

An ordinary stone jar, such as pickles and other things are kept in, may be painted a chocolate-brown or dark red, and decorated with ferns, flowers, birds and butterflies. Ginger jars, small stone jugs, whatever has a good or classical shape, may be made a thing of beauty, if harmony and taste are carefully observed.

There must be a bracket here and there beneath a picture, where a pot of ivy can be placed to form a graceful framing to the portrait, perhaps of some loved one, or for an engraving or pretty chrome.

A bunch of oats, with long, even stems, tied with a band of wide satin ribbon and suspended by the same under a picture, is a simple, pretty decoration within the reach of almost any one.

A large pampas plum with five or six long peacock feathers, using the plume as a background for the feathers, all tied with a band of peacock blue or green ribbon, is often fastened on the wall in a corner, over the door, over or under a picture, or on the upper corners of an easel or high music stand. If these are pressed in packing, shake them over the grate or near the stove, and the heat will spread and make them fluffy.

Large vases filled with one large or three smaller pampas plumes, make a pretty corner piece and also add much to the attractiveness of a mantel-shelf. One or two bright-tinted fans, hung on the wall, a bunch of catkins, or an empty bird's nest, tied with a bright bow of ribbon or fastened on the picture wire, for always hang pictures with the common wire, it does not show but little, no danger of moths in the cord), a large vase in the corner filled with sprays of autumn leaves, ferns, or wild grasses are also desirable ornaments.

**A Reform in Children's Parties Needed.**

[Saratoga Cor. Peck's Sun.]

Children's parties are all right when they are conducted in a rational manner. I say rational not in the sense that I would have it understood that the children's parties as given here at Long Branch, Newport and other watering places are irrational, but they are overdone. I am told, however, that Newport has given up the custom of making the children's ball a regular weekly affair. I have had several talks with some of the good old mothers who have been summering here at the "States," and they are of the same opinion as myself that a reform should be instituted, not political, as would naturally be supposed, and of which so many have started here at Saratoga, but a reform in children's parties.

**What a Woman Has Developed.**

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

A Mrs. Chapman, of New York city, has created a small industry on a large scale for women. She began by making the large collar; for children out of two braids, the ordinary "feather edge" and "rick-rack" connected together, or aided in forming design by lace stitches, executed with crochet needles and knitting cotton. The demand became so great that her own hands were unable to supply it, and she began to employ women and give instructions in the art, which is not difficult.

The richness of children's costumes depend upon the age of the wearers; and the loveliest dresses are certainly seen on little people between 2 and 6 years, for babies are always dressed in loose clothes.

**Consult Your Convenience.**

[Mrs. Dr. Roe in Housekeeper.]

To all who are striving to make strap and buckle meet around the bundle of their wants. I would say: You can reduce the bundle very greatly by discriminating between your needs and your fancies; between what you buy for comfort and what you buy for show.

O, the cowardice and folly of trying to appear richer than you are! In trying to equal or out-do your neighbors, or in stinting your family in order to make a feast when company comes.

It is vulgar to overload a table, besides being expensive and unsatisfactory. You are no better than a slave until you are above minding what people say or think. Be a brave woman, consulting your own means and convenience rather than the opinion of your neighbors. Put dignity, neatness and simplicity in your style of living and others will be only too glad to follow your example.

**How a Chinaman Cooks Rice.**

[New York Sun.]

"Melican man no sabe cookee rice," said a Mott street Chinaman who was industriously washing a big pan of rice on the edge of the sidewalk. "She no washes plenty. Heap washes makes rice good."

The Chinaman poured on water, carefully rubbed the wet rice between the palms of his hands, bringing the grains just to the surface. Again and again he poured the water off and renewed it. When he had washed the rice in a dozen waters, carefully removing imperfect grains, he drained off the remaining water, leaving the rice in a snowy mass.

"How cookee?" he said in answer to a question. "Put no too much water."

A Chinaman uses just so much water that the rice will cook dry. He never touches a spoon to it, and when it is done every grain is whole, soft, and thoroughly cooked.

**But Little Lace.**

French women of fashion use very little lace or linen around the neck and wrists, which were teachers in the institution and wives of deaf and dumb men. They might have their pick, to a reasonable extent, from among men with full faculties, and yet they had chosen husbands who never had an ear to speak or hear a word. The two matches had proved so agreeable that the young heiress of the neighborhood was betrothed to a third man. Dr. Buckley had convinced himself that sympathy in these instances begot love.

**A New Theory of Love.**

[Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

What is this new theory? Does it make men admire us? Of love us? Have fine feathers really anything to do with fascinating these male birds? Sentiment is beyond me, anyhow. A journalistic friend assured me that sympathy was the great inciter of love. He said that the Rev. Dr. Buckley told him of having met, in an asylum, two beautiful and accomplished women, who were teachers in the institution and wives of deaf and dumb men. They might have

their pick, to a reasonable extent, from among men with full faculties, and yet they had chosen husbands who never had an ear to speak or hear a word. The two matches had proved so agreeable that the young heiress of the neighborhood was betrothed to a third man. Dr. Buckley had convinced himself that sympathy in these instances begot love.

**Better Mothers.**

(Dr. J. H. Hannaford in Western Plowman.)

The great demand of the age is better educated females—educated in all respects, their whole capabilities brought into activity, since the health, vigor, mental and moral power of the next generation at least, will depend on their condition more than all other influences combined—"each after its kind."

The sickly mother will rear a sickly child, though that feebleness may not at first be manifest. The peevish mother—so during the most important period of her

earthly life—will produce peevishness in her offspring. The gosseling, low, sensual, intemperate, and vicious woman becomes just to that extent the mother of just such children, as the future will demonstrate. If these are facts, therefore, it is a matter of vital importance that our girls should be thoroughly educated to become wives and mothers, not so much because that is their highest position, as because the true woman wishes to be a wife and mother from the very aspirations of her nature. If she is thus to become the mother of the race, it is her right and the duty which society owes her, to have every possible facility to become the highest type of such a mother—healthy and wise.

**Which Shall It Be?**

[Harriet M. Morris in Woman's Journal.]

I am sadly conscious that thousands of mothers are so overburdened that the actual demands of life, from day to day, consume all their time and strength. But, "of two evils choose the least;" and which would you call the least, an unpolished, stove or an untidy boy? Dirty windows, or a child whose confidence you have failed to gain? Cobwebs in the corner, or a son over whose soul a crust has formed so strong that you despair of melting it with your hot tears and your fervent prayers?

I have seen a woman who was absolutely ignorant of her children's habit of thought, who never felt that she could spare a half hour to read or talk with them—I have seen this woman spend ten minutes in ironing a sheet—there were six in the washing—one hour in fluting the ruffles and arranging the puffs of her little girl's "sweet white suit"; thirty minutes in polishing tins which were already bright and clean; forty minutes in frosting and decorating a cake for tea, because the man's feeling is that you do not make her best self to make herself agreeable.

Men are usually ignorant how girls note and weigh the attentions they receive, and that they impart the details of such homage to sympathetic, if not envious, feminine thoughts; thus giving body to vague nothings, and brooding over trifles till they gather shape.

Meanwhile, the man, having said the pretty things his idea of politeness has prompted, goes away, forgetting them and their recipient, while she is expecting a declaration as the result of a few soft nothings, a squeeze of the hand or tender glances. Women are not aware, on the other hand, how sincerely he may like and admire a girl without a thought beyond mere good-will. And it is precisely the better kind of man who falls into the misfortune of raising false hopes; the man who believes in the simplicity and candor of women, desires their sympathy and values their regard.

**Novelties in Wall Decoration.**

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A patent has recently been granted to two New York parties for a new process for ornamenting walls, ceilings and paper-hangings. The method of ornamenting surfaces consists in applying a thin layer of a plastic mass or paste on the surface and producing relief ornaments in the mass by means of steel combs and other suitable implements.

Second, the improvement, in the art of ornamenting surfaces consists in applying a thin layer of mixture of white lead, whiting, plaster of Paris, oil and a drier on the surface to be ornamented, and then producing relief ornaments in the said layer, which is plastic, by means of combs or other suitable implements.

Perhaps the most decided novelty in paper hanging is Linerust—a Walton, a preparation resembling rubber, embossed in all styles of French scrolls and geometrical figures. After mounting, it is to be painted first in temper, and then bronzed. It is as durable as the house itself and worth from 40 cents to \$1.25 per yard. It is intended to be used for dados, wall panels and moldings.

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